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126 141 172 (i) The Hal Saflieni bones (whose antiquity we have already discussed) are in a very bad condition; few long bones are complete. After sorting through several tons of fragments, measurements were taken on such bones as were sufficiently well preserved. A number of astragali were brought to England for more detailed examination later. The Hal Saflieni crania, which had previously been examined by Bradley, were re-measured.

(ii) There are in the Museum of Valletta and in the Roman villa at Notabile a small series of ancient skulls and some complete skeletons, most of which were excavated by Dr. Zammit. These can be exactly dated by archæological evidence, but are unfortunately too few to warrant the drawing of any definite conclusions.

126 141 (iii) The Chapel of Bones is a large, fantastically arranged ossuary. It is alleged to contain the bones of patients dying in the hospital of the Knights of St. John, and probably dates from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are several remarkable features about these bones, first the number of aged persons represented, suggesting generally the type of population which finds its way into the casual ward of a modern institution, secondly the almost entire absence of the female sex; among 500 skulls selected at random, about 8 per cent. only were sexed as ♂?, ♀?, or ♀; these have not been included in the final count. It is, of course, quite possible that the number of female skulls is even less, but there was an orphanage attached to the hospital, and some children's bones were found in the ossuary, which may contain a few bones of nuns. The method of selection—for the number of bones is very great—was as follows: The skulls are arranged on shelves, and any skull without a basion was rejected, otherwise no selection was made; long bones were picked out where the epiphyses were sufficiently well preserved for measurement. Unfortunately the person who arranged the ossuary mixed up all the bones, and wired the wrong mandibles on to the crania. Although, therefore, as a whole, the bones belong to the same series of persons, the association of particular long bones with each other, or of particular mandibles with skulls is impossible. The sexing was of the type that Professor Pearson terms "anatomical sexing." All the bones were removed to the Anatomical Department at Valletta, and measured there.

(iv) The modern bones are from an ossuary, and were set at my disposal by Dr. Busittel, who was kind enough to allow us to use a room in the Anatomy School at Valletta. As some of the bones were used for teaching purposes, it is possible that a slight selection has been made; but enquiry into the method of obtaining the material inclines one to the belief that on the whole they are chance specimens, and a number of skulls were actually examined *in situ*. Sexing presented again considerable difficulty; fortunately, however, in a number of cases they had not been properly macerated.

141 125 In measuring the living it was necessary to find such as would submit themselves to examination; as far as possible, however, typical Maltese were taken. The

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female children are from Valletta and Sliema Government Elementary Schools, the male from the Government Elementary School and the Lyceum at Valletta, and include some of the students at the University.

The adult males have been grouped as follows:—(1) Malta, (2) Gozo. The Malta group has then been subdivided into Urban Districts; Rural Districts exclusive of Siggewo and Zurrico; Siggewo; Zurrico; sufficient measurements having been taken at the two latter villages to make statistical treatment of value (Table II). The adult females have been divided into (1) Malta, (2) Gozo. Malta has then been subdivided into Urban and Rural Districts (Table III). Unfortunately, sufficient women were not measured at any one village to make further subdivision practicable.

The individuals measured include among the men representatives of all social classes; among the women the lower social grades are chiefly represented. The men include professional men, gunners, militia, government messengers, men doing short sentences, paupers, and by far the largest class, "men in the street." The women include teachers, pupils at night schools, eighteen prisoners, patients in hospitals, paupers, and, again the largest class, any peasant woman who was not too frightened to be measured. All those who were either born of Maltese parents abroad, or although born in Malta are not of pure Maltese parentage, have been rejected. It is impossible in all cases to be quite certain, especially in the neighbourhood of Valletta. The measurements were taken in accordance with Martin's definitions (33); those on the femur follow Pearson (34). In working out the constants, the methods discussed in the Anthropology of Cyprus (37) have been followed. The limit of plotting selected has been such that the observations fall in from 15 to 20 groups. In head-lengths, for instance, this condition is fulfilled if the series be divided into 2 mm. groups. In order not to lengthen the report few comparative figures have been given.

For convenience of reference measurements have been referred to by their initial letters, which are given in brackets after each in the following list:—

A.—*Skulls.*

Ophryo-occipital length (O.O.L.).	Basi-alveolar length (B.A.L.).
Glabello-occipital length (G.O.L.).	Upper facial height (U.F.H.).
Greatest breadth (G.B.).	Facial breadth (F.B.).
Minimum frontal diameter (M.F.D.).	Orbital breadth (left) (O.B.L.).
Bizygomatic breadth (Biz.B.).	Orbital breadth (right) (O.B.R.).
Nasal height (N.H.).	Orbital height (left) (O.H.L.).
Nasal breadth (N.B.).	Orbital height (right) (O.H.R.).
Basi-bregmatic height (B.B.H.).	Palatal length (P.L.).
Basi-nasal length (B.N.L.).	Palatal breadth (P.B.).